

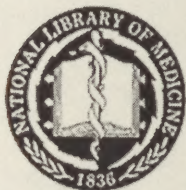
RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
Board of Health,



NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

1899.

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RULES AND REGULATIONS
OF THE
Board of Health,



NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Board of Health.



WILLIAM G. KIRSCHBAUM, Chairman.

JOHN T. BULLARD, M. D.

MANUEL V. SYLVIA, M. D.

Clerk.—SUSAN J. SMALL.

Health Inspector.—WM. E. MACOMBER.

Inspector of Plumbing.—L. H. RICHARDSON.

Quarantine Physician.—J. T. BULLARD, M. D.

Medical Inspector.—EDMOND F. CODY, M. D.



Rules and Regulations.

Privy Vaults.

RULE 1. Every tenement shall be provided with a water closet or with a suitable water-tight privy vault, and no privy vault shall be established upon premises situated on a public or private street, court or passage-way where there is a public or private sewer opposite thereto, without permission in writing first obtained from the Board of Health.

RULE 2. Water closets shall be connected with a water-tight underground drain of proper size to carry off the contents, and with a similar drain to carry off the waste water to a cesspool or sewer, and every privy vault or cesspool shall be built in a thorough and substantial manner. They shall be located so that the inside of the same shall be at least two feet distant from the line of any adjoining lot or street.

RULE 3. Cesspools must be of sufficient size to contain at least eighty cubic feet, eighteen inches below the surface of the ground, and,

when not water-tight, must be at least twenty feet from the cellar wall of any tenement or dwelling, and two rods distant from any well, spring, or other source of water supply used for culinary purposes.

RULE 4. The boundaries of the limits within which all rules and regulations now in force, or which may hereafter be established, in relation to the removal of the contents of privy vaults or cesspools shall be operative and binding: Commencing at the Acushnet river at the eastern termination of that part of Belleville road that runs easterly from the Acushnet avenue nearest to the Nash road; thence on said Belleville road to Acushnet avenue; thence southerly on said avenue to the Nash road; thence on the Nash road to the Perry Neck road; thence on Perry Neck road to Hathaway road; thence westerly on said Hathaway road to Shawmut avenue; thence southerly on said Shawmut avenue to Durfee street; thence westerly on Durfee street to Rockdale avenue; thence southerly on Rockdale avenue to Kempton street; thence westerly on Kempton street to Dartmouth line; thence on Dartmouth line to Clark's Cove.

RULE 5. No one shall be allowed to remove the contents of any privy vault or cesspool without a written permit from the Board of Health.

Whenever a privy vault or cesspool is opened the entire contents must be removed, and the vault or cesspool cleansed and disinfected in as thorough a manner as possible.

RULE 6. All privy vaults or cesspools must be thoroughly cleansed at least once in each year, and oftener if necessary, the expense to be borne by the owner or tenant of the property. The price charged for doing such work shall be at the rate of not more than two dollars per load (twelve tubs) for all the deposit that can be bailed out. One dollar shall be allowed for opening a vault, even if it does not contain more than one tub. For removing the solid contents, the price must be agreed upon by the owner or tenant and the person licensed for the purpose of emptying privy vaults and cesspools.

RULE 7. No apparatus shall be used in the work of removal as aforesaid, unless the same shall have been examined and approved by the Board of Health, and such apparatus must thereafter be inspected once in three months by the Board or one of its officers.

RULE 8. The opening of privy vaults and cesspools, and the removal and transportation of their contents, shall be performed with the utmost regard to cleanliness, and disinfectants shall be freely used in the work. Any violation

of this, or of any other regulation which the Board of Health may establish in relation to such removal and transportation, shall work a forfeiture of the license which may have been granted.

RULE 9. No deposit of the contents of the vaults or cesspools thus removed shall be made in any place where it may prove a nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, and the Board of Health reserves the right to give any directions which they may consider necessary to prevent such deposit from becoming injurious or offensive; and such directions shall be as fully binding upon the parties concerned as if herein set forth.

RULE 10. Any person offending against the above regulation shall forfeit and pay for such offence a sum not exceeding twenty dollars, and shall be answerable for any nuisance which may be created by them in the course of such removal.

RULE 11. No swill or other offal shall be allowed to be deposited into any privy vault within the limits of the city. If any violation of this order comes to the knowledge of the Board, measures will at once be taken to have the vault thoroughly cleansed at the expense of the owner or tenant.

A failure to comply in all respects with the conditions of such permit shall subject said owner or agent and all persons acting under their directions, to the penalty provided by the laws of the State for all offenders against the regulations established by the Board of Health.

“Whoever violates any such regulations shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.”—*Public Statutes, Chap. 26, Sec. 5.*

Slaughtering Cattle, etc.

The following district be, and the same is hereby established as the limits within which no

Cove street; thence

street to the Acushnet river, including both sides of the street named.

RULE 1. The proprietor or proprietors of every slaughter house, canning, salting, smoking or rendering establishment, and of every establishment in the city used for the manufacture of sausages or chopped meat of any kind engaged in the slaughter of cattle, the carcass of any of the meat or product of which is to be sold or used for food, must take out a license for the carrying on of such business, in accordance with the provisions of Chap. 491 of the Acts of 1894.

RULE 2. No person shall be allowed to keep

or maintain a stable for the sheltering of cows within the city limits, unless licensed so to do by the Board of Health. Licenses must be issued annually in May. Application for such licenses shall be made in writing upon blank forms, which will be furnished by the Board of Health, and upon examination of the premises by the Board or its agent, the granting of such licenses shall be acted upon. Failure on the part of licensees to comply with all the regulations of the Board now in force or hereafter made, shall constitute cause for the revocation of such licenses and they shall be liable to the penalties provided by Chap. 213 of the Acts of 1895.

Quarantine.

All vessels arriving from foreign ports, excepting those from Canada and the Provinces, are directed to go into quarantine until visited by the quarantine physician, and remain there until given permission to proceed. All pilots are required to observe this order.

Garbage and Filth.

RULE 1. No person shall be allowed to transport swill, soap-grease, bone or any other offal through the streets of the city without a license from the Board of Health.

RULE 2. All vehicles used in transporting swill, soap-grease, bones, or any other offal, shall have the contents enclosed in tight barrels or boxes covered, so as to prevent the odor arising therefrom, and while loading to remain in the streets as short a time as possible.

RULE 3. No person or persons, unless by leave of the Board of Health, shall throw or deposit, or cause to be thrown or deposited, in any street, court, square, alley, public square, or vacant lot, or into any pond, creek, stream, or river, any dirt, sawdust, soot, ashes, cinders, shavings, lime, shreds, manure, oyster, lobster, or clam shells, waste water, rubbish, or filth of any kind, or any animal or vegetable matter or substance whatever. Nor shall any person or persons, except by leave as above, throw or cast any dead animals, or any foul or offensive ballast into any dock or any other of the waters within or adjoining the city. Nor shall any persons land any foul and offensive animal or vegetable substance within the city.

RULE 4. House garbage or swill will be collected every other day within the limits of the city. Citizens are required to place their garbage in tight covered receptacles which must be convenient for collection. Any nuisance arising from the deposit of house garbage or swill in

vaults, yards or ash barrels, will be promptly abated at the expense of the tenant or owner. Householders are requested to report at the office of the Board of Health any neglect in the collection of garbage.

RULE 5. If any of the substances mentioned in the preceding section shall be thrown or carried from any house, warehouse, ship, cellar, yard, or other place, into any street, lane, alley, court, square, public place, or vacant lot, unless such substances shall be such as may properly be removed by the city carts, and shall be placed in baskets, barrels, or boxes for the purpose of such removal. The owner of such house or other place whence the same shall have been thrown or carried, or the occupant thereof, and the person by whom the same shall be carried or thrown, shall severally be held liable for such violation of the provisions of this chapter; and all such substances shall be removed from the places in which they may be thus deposited, by and at the expense of the owners or occupants of the houses or other places whence the same were thrown or carried, within two hours after personal notice in writing to that effect given by the Board of Health or the chief of police.

RULE 6. Whenever the Board of Health shall be of opinion that the number of persons occu-

pying any tenement is so great as to be a cause of nuisance or sickness, or source of filth they may, the certificate of the city physician having been first obtained to that effect, cause all or any persons occupying such tenement to be removed therefrom, first giving them notice in writing to remove, and allowing them the time of at least forty-eight hours in which to comply with such notice.

Keeping of Swine.

The keeping of swine is prohibited in the city of New Bedford, within the following limits: Commencing at the Acushnet river, at the eastern termination of that part of Belleville road that runs easterly from the Acushnet river, nearest to the Nash road: thence on said Belleville road to Acushnet avenue; thence southerly on said avenue to the Nash road; thence on the Nash road to the Perry Neck road; thence on Perry Neck road to Hathaway road; thence westerly on said Hathaway road to Shawmut avenue; thence southerly on said Shawmut avenue to Durfee street; thence westerly on Durfee street to Rockdale avenue; thence southerly on Rockdale avenue to Kempton street; thence westerly on Kempton street to Dartmouth line; thence on Dartmouth line to Clark's Cove, ex-

cept by special license of this Board. The fee for issuing this license shall be one dollar (\$1.00). All former regulations in regard to the keeping of swine within the city limits are hereby revoked.

Contagious and Infectious Diseases.

Whereas, the diseases designated as small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, plague, and typhus fever, are contagious and dangerous to the public health, and have been and may easily be contracted at funerals from dead bodies, or apartments which have been infected by such diseases; it is therefore,

Ordered, That no public funeral shall be held over the remains of any person having died of small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, plague, or typhus fever. Further, that the remains of persons dying of either of said diseases shall at once be placed in a tight or sealed coffin, and shall not thereafter be exposed to view, or disturbed except for burial.

RULE 1. All bodies of persons who shall have died of small pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, plague, or typhus fever, shall be buried on the same or next day after death, and it shall not be lawful to invite or permit at the funeral or at any services connected therewith any person whose attendance

is not necessary or to whom there is danger of contagion thereby.

RULE 2. It shall be the duty of every undertaker having notice of the death of any person within the city of New Bedford of small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, plague, or typhus fever, or of the bringing of the dead body of any person who has died of any such disease into such city, to give immediate notice thereof to this Department. And no undertaker shall retain or expose or assist in the retention or exposure of the dead body of any such person except in a coffin or casket properly sealed; nor shall he allow any such body to be placed in any coffin or casket unless the same be immediately permanently sealed. Nor shall he assist in the public or church funeral of any such person.

RULE 3. The body of a person who shall have died of small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, plague, or typhus fever, shall not be disinterred without a permit from the Board.

RULE 4. It shall be the duty of physicians to report all such cases of contagious diseases as required by law, and to also report cases of typhoid fever, measles, membranous croup, and whooping-cough. The same obligation is incumbent on all householders.

RULE 5. No child will be admitted into any school unless vaccinated, except upon presentation of a certificate signed by a regular practicing physician that he or she be an unfit subject for vaccination.

RULE 6. No teacher or scholar shall be allowed to attend school from any house in which small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, plague, or typhus fever exists.

RULE 7. No teacher or scholar shall be permitted to return to school from any house in which small pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria, yellow fever, Asiatic cholera, plague, or typhus fever has existed until the expiration of ten days from the termination of the last case in such family; such length of time being certified to in writing by a physician.

RULE 8. Whenever a teacher or scholar is afflicted with either diphtheria, scarlet fever or measles, the limitation of return shall be: scarlet fever, six weeks from date of appearance of disease; diphtheria four weeks, and measles three weeks.

Drainage.

RULE 1. The Board of Health shall have power to cause every owner or agent of land adjoining any street, court or lane, in which a pub-

lic or private sewer is laid, to provide a sufficient drain from his house or lot into said sewer whenever in their opinion the same shall be necessary for the public health, and shall therefore give such owner or agent notice in writing, specifying the time within which such drain shall be completed, and in case the said owner or agent shall neglect to complete the same within the time specified, the Board of Health may cause the same to be done at the expense of such owner or agent.

RULE 2. No connection with a public or private sewer shall be made without a permit from the Board of Health.

Board of Health. { WM. G. KIRSCHBAUM, Chairman.
JOHN T. BULLARD, M. D.
MANUEL V. SYLVIA, M. D.

Adopted Feb. 19, 1897.

Extracts from Public Statutes.

[CHAP. 213.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LICENSING AND REGULATING OF
STABLES IN CITIES.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. No person shall hereafter erect, occupy or use for a stable any building in any city whose population exceeds fifty thousand, unless first licensed so to do by the Board of Health of said city, and in such case only to the extent so licensed.

SECTION 2. The foregoing provisions shall not be construed to prevent any such occupation and use which may be authorized by law at the time of the passage of this act, to the extent and by the person or persons so authorized: *provided, however*, that the Board of Health of any such city may make such regulations or orders respecting the drainage, ventilation, number of animals, and the storage and handling of manure, in any existing stables in their respective cities as in their judgment the public health requires.

SECTION 3. Whoever violates the provisions of this act or of any regulation or order made pursuant thereto, shall be punished by a fine of five dollars for each day such offence continues: and any court having equity jurisdiction may restrain any such erection, occupation or use contrary to the provisions of this act.—[*Approved April 4, 1895.*

[CHAPTER 102, ACTS OF 1890.]

When a householder knows that a person within his family or house is sick of small pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever or any

other infectious or contagious disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof to the Board of Health of the city or town in which he dwells, and upon the death, recovery or removal of such person, each of the rooms of said house and such of the articles therein as, in the opinion of the Board of Health, have been subject to infection or contagion shall be disinfected by such householder to the satisfaction of said Board of Health. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with either of the above provisions shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

[CHAPTER 188, ACTS OF 1891.]

When a physician knows that a person whom he is called to visit is infected with small pox, diphtheria, scarlet fever, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, he shall immediately give notice thereof in writing over his own signature to the selectmen or Board of Health of the town: and if he refuses or neglects to give notice, he shall forfeit for each offence not less than fifty nor more than two hundred dollars.

Plumbing Regulations.

Unless the Board of Health shall permit otherwise, the rules and regulations for the materials, construction, alteration and inspection of all pipes, tanks, faucets, valves, and other fixtures by and through which waste water or sewage is used and carried shall be as provided by city ordinance, which is as follows :

I.

Main Drains.

Every building shall be separately and independently connected with a public or private sewer or cesspool. The main drain from a point eight feet outside of the cellar wall, including the running trap, shall be of extra heavy cast iron pipe, and beyond that point the best quality vitrified drain pipe, the same to be not less than five inches internal diameter. That portion of the house drain which is inside the walls, or under the building, shall have a fall of at least one-half inch to the foot, and provision shall be made for its protection from breakage or deflection by the settling of the foundation where it

passes through the wall. It shall be supported on piers securely fastened to the cellar wall or suspended from the floor timbers with iron hangers. When impracticable to do this in the opinion of the plumbing inspector, it shall be laid in a trench beneath the basement or cellar floor, provided with moveable covers and walled up of such a width as to admit of access to all joints. When connected with a public or private sewer or cesspool, the house drain shall be provided with an extra heavy cast-iron running trap, with an extra heavy brass clean-out, which shall be located beyond all house connections. If the trap be inside the cellar wall, the clean-out shall be on the house side of the trap. The size of the running trap must in all cases be five (5) inches or more internal diameter. When the city drain pipe layer is ready to connect the vitrified pipe with the iron pipe the plumber shall have the iron pipe caulked into the running trap; he shall place the trap in position for the drain layer to make the cement connection. All cast-iron soil pipe shall be laid by the plumber.

II.

Fresh Air Inlet.

There shall be provided a fresh air inlet pipe of not less than four inches in diameter, on the

house side of the running trap, which must terminate outside of the building, not less than one foot above the ground, and fitted with a wire screen at the open end. Its terminus shall be five feet away from windows, doors, or cold air inlet to furnaces, and the construction of such fresh air inlets must be satisfactory to the Inspector of Plumbing.

III.

Soil Pipes.

All pipes receiving the discharge from water closets shall be of iron, at least four inches internal diameter, and continued of undiminished at least two feet above the roof, away from all windows and left open at the top. A soil pipe receiving the discharge from three or more water closets shall be not less than five inches internal diameter.

In all cases the main soil or waste pipe from the running trap to a point two feet above the roof shall be four inches or more internal diameter.

IV.

Branches.

Branch lines of horizontal soil pipe twelve feet or more in length must be continued of undimin-

ished size to the roof, and carried up at least four inches internal diameter through the roof and project at least two feet above it, and left open.

V.

Connections.

All connections with horizontal pipes shall be made with one-eighth bends and Y branches, and all changes in the direction of the waste pipe must be made with Y branches and fitted with clean-outs. Bends to be used only where it is impracticable to use Y branches for clean-outs. No trap shall be placed at the foot of a vertical soil pipe.

VI.

Waste Pipes.

Waste pipes from sinks, basins, wash tubs, shall be of lead or iron: those of less than two (2) inches internal diameter shall be of lead; those of two (2) inches or over shall be of iron, and where the iron pipe runs horizontally it shall not be less than three (3) inches internal diameter and be provided with a clean-out.

Where it runs vertically it shall be not less than two (2) inches internal diameter.

In every hotel, restaurant, boarding house or

public cooking establishment there shall be a grease trap connected with the sink, which, with the location, shall be satisfactory to the Inspector of Plumbing.

VII.

Sink Traps.

All sinks shall have not less than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch lead traps with one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) inch lead waste and vent pipes. The following sizes of waste pipes and traps are allowed: Water closets, 4 inches; urinals, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; slop sinks, 3 inches; sinks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; wash tubs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; bath tubs, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches; basins, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

A waste pipe connecting two or more fixtures, such as sinks, bowls or baths, shall be iron and not less than two inches internal diameter. Bath tubs and wash bowls shall be separately trapped. All trap and vent screws shall be placed satisfactorily to the Inspector of Plumbing.

VIII.

Leaders.

Rain water leaders entering a sewer or house drain shall be trapped, and such traps fitted with brass screw clean-outs, the same to be placed on the house side of the trap.

Leaders placed in the inside of a building shall be of cast or galvanized wrought iron pipe of not less than three inches internal diameter, the same to be furnished with three-inch traps, and must not enter the soil pipe above the basement.

IX.

Weight of Lead Pipes.

The size and weight of lead waste and vent pipes shall be as follows :

1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per foot.

1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds per foot.

2 inches in diameter, 5 pounds per foot.

4 inches in diameter, 8 pounds per foot.

All lead traps and bends shall be of the same weight per running foot as the lead pipe with which they are connected. Lead pipe used to connect fixtures with vertical soil or waste pipes, or to connect traps with vertical vent pipes, shall not be lighter than defined in the above table.

X.

Water Closets.

All water closets shall have direct communication with the outer air, and shall be supplied with a sure flush tank, to hold not less than five gallons of water.

Long hopper porcelain bowls for water closets will not be allowed in new work.

When a water closet is to be placed in a house in which the drain is of cement or vitrified pipe, such drain shall be replaced by iron pipe and vented in the same manner as new work.

Every pipe connecting a water closet with the soil pipe must be trapped at its connection with the water closet.

Every waste pipe must be trapped as close to the fixture as practicable, and separately from any water closet.

No water closet shall be supplied directly from the house supply pipe, but shall be supplied from a special water tank or cistern used for no other purpose.

XI.

Ventilation Pipes.

Where there are seven or more fixtures connected to a ventilating pipe, said pipe shall not be less than three inches internal diameter; and where three or more water closets are so connected, said pipe shall not be less than three inches internal diameter.

Vent pipes must have a continuous pitch to avoid collecting water by condensation.

No bowing of vent pipes shall be allowed. Vents from traps to water closets, bowls or other fixtures, shall be carried to a level with the tops of all fixtures, and a trap screw of the same diameter as the vent must be wiped into it, and not more than six inches above the connection with the trap or lead band.

Horizontal vent pipes from water closet traps shall be not less than two inches internal diameter for thirty feet or less, and for more than thirty feet they shall not be less than three inches internal diameter.

Vent pipes shall connect with the ventilating stacks by the shortest route. All vent pipes where they pass through the roof shall not be less than four inches in diameter and extend of the same size to a point two feet or more above the roof, and not adjoining any window or other opening into the building.

All pipes shall be made water-tight where they pass through the roof with sheet copper or sheet lead turned into the hub of iron pipe. Joint connections to be run with molten lead only.

Water closet vents from lead bends shall be placed on top of the bend as far as practicable. If connected on the side of a bend, they shall be placed so as to conform with the flow of water.

XII.

Clean-outs.

Clean-outs shall be placed in horizontal waste pipes close to Y branches, and in such places as the Inspector of Plumbing may designate.

All clean-outs shall be approved by the Inspector of Plumbing. Off-sets in horizontal pipes must be made with one-eighth or one-sixteenth bends and piece of pipe.

All connections of lead waste and ventilating pipes shall be made with plumbers' wipe solder joints. No cup or wiped cup joints allowed on the sewer side of the trap.

XIII.

Safe Wastes.

All waste pipes from safes under fixtures shall be run separately to basement or cellar, and left open; in no case shall they be connected with the soil pipe or any other waste pipe.

XIV.

Refrigerator Wastes.

No waste pipe from a refrigerator or other receptacle in which food or provisions are stored shall be connected with a drain, soil, or other

waste pipe, but shall be separated therefrom by an open sink or tray, trapped.

XV.

Tank Overflow.

All overflow pipes from tanks shall be left open and in sight. In no case shall they discharge into a soil or waste pipe.

XVI.

Ventilation of Traps.

All traps shall be supplied with a vent pipe not more than eight inches from the crown of trap.

Vent pipes from water closet traps shall be at least two inches internal diameter; other vent pipes shall be the same size as the waste pipe from the trap. All ventilation pipes from soil or waste pipes shall extend their whole length of undiminished size, separately or combined together, to the roof and carried up at least four inches internal diameter through the roof and at least two feet above it, and left open, or may be run into a soil pipe above all connections. In no case shall a soil, waste, or ventilating pipe from a soil or waste pipe be connected with a chimney. No brick, earthen ware or sheet metal

pipes shall be used for ventilation pipes from a soil or waste pipe.

XVII.

Cast-Iron Soil and Vent Pipes.

All cast-iron pipes must be free from holes and other defects; of a uniform thickness, and shall have the full weight of the following table for the corresponding diameters :—

Internal diameter.

2 inches, 5½ pounds per foot.

3 inches, 9½ pounds per foot.

4 inches, 13 pounds per foot.

5 inches, 17 pounds per foot.

6 inches, 20 pounds per foot.

All fittings used with such pipes shall be of the same diameter, weight and quality. All pipes before being connected shall be thoroughly coated inside and out with coal tar, pitch, or some equivalent substance satisfactory to the Inspector and applied hot by immersion.

XVIII.

Quality of Joints.

Every joint in earthen pipe shall be made in hydraulic cement. The inside of the joints and of the pipe shall be cleaned out before connec-

tion is made with the house. Every joint in lead pipe shall be made with plumbers' wipe metal joints.

Every joint of an iron and lead pipe shall be made by an extra heavy brass ferrule of same size as lead pipe, set in the hub of the branch of the iron pipe and caulked with lead; the lead pipe to be attached to the ferrule by a wiped solder joint. Every joint in a cast-iron bell and spigot pipe to be used with a packed oakum and molten lead well caulked at least one and one-half inches deep, and made water and air tight, and no joint shall be painted until tested by the Inspector of Plumbing. Where screw joints are used, they shall be made up in red lead and made steam-tight.

XIX.

Surface Drainage.

No opening into the house drain or sewer for the purpose of draining the cellar of surface water shall be allowed, except by permission of the Board of Health. The following regulations shall be made conditions of every such permit:

A. A trap with a seal of not less than eight inches made with extra heavy fittings with a back-water valve and clean-out placed on the house side shall be used. This trap shall enter

the main drain on the sewer side of the main house trap.

B. A leader of iron shall enter the trap with all joints connected with the leader inside the cellar leaded and caulked, as provided in the case of iron soil pipe.

XX.

Floor Plates.

Floor plates shall be used with earthenware water closet traps, and the joints shall be secure and gas-tight. Brass bolts and a brass flange not less than one-quarter of an inch in thickness, soldered to lead bend and fitted with a rubber gasket or white lead putty to insure a tight joint, shall be used.

XXI.

Steam Exhaust.

No steam exhaust, blow-off or drip pipe shall connect with any house drain, soil waste pipe or sewer. Blow-off pipes may discharge into a tank or condenser, from which a suitable outlet to the house drain shall be provided.

XXII.

Miscellaneous.

Vent pipes and fittings of wrought iron may be used, provided the same are galvanized.

No galvanized wrought iron vent pipes less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter shall be used.

Where waste pipes connect with a lead bend the connection must be made by a wiped Y joint, and connection must not be made with the heel of the bend. All T joints are prohibited.

Hereafter siphon water closets must be vented from the lead bend.

A house drain or private sewer passing under another house, or within eight feet of the cellar wall of another house, shall be of extra heavy cast-iron soil pipe.

Where sink or waste pipes connect with wooden, tin or galvanized iron spouts outside of building, and the same are renewed partially or wholly, then iron or lead pipe must take the place of the old pipes. Sink or waste pipes must be placed inside of buildings.

The use of sanitary T's will only be allowed in vertical pipes.

Double hubs are prohibited in all cast-iron soil or waste pipes.

No saddle hub will be allowed.

No fixture shall be trapped by having its outlet connected with the trap of another fixture.

A three-quarter or full S four-inch trap must be used for brick sinks in cellars where connected with horizontal pipe.

Cast-iron water closet traps must be porcelain lined.

The waste pipe connecting with a bar shall have at least one trap for every five fixtures; such trap shall be placed within at least one foot of the last fixture and vented to main ventilating trap pipe through the roof.

SECTION 2. No person shall construct, add to, or alter any portion of the drainage system of any building (except to repair leaks) until he has filed at the office of the Board of Health upon blanks, in such form as the Board of Health shall furnish a plan of the work to be performed. No person shall commence work on such drainage or plumbing without a permit from the Board of Health, who will within two days of the filing of such plans approve or reject the same.

After a plan has once been approved no alteration of the same will be allowed except by a permit of the Board of Health.

All plumbing work in new buildings or new work in old buildings shall be tested by the water test or such other methods as the Board of Health may direct.

SECTION 3. No person shall cover or conceal any part of the work until after it has been examined and approved by the Board of Health.

The plumber shall send notice to the Board of Health when the work is sufficiently advanced for such inspection, and again when the work is completed. The plumber shall test all soil, waste drain and vent pipes in the presence of the Plumbing Inspector, by the water test, or by such other methods as may be approved by the Board of Health, the pressure to be applied as directed by the Inspector, the test to be made as follows: All connections must be made with the exception of the main trap clean-out for the testing plug. Place traps in their proper places, connect all back vent pipes to traps, caulk all ferrules in soil and waste pipes, place all iron hangers and other supports in their position.

None of the pipes shall be covered or used until they have stood the test to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

All defective joints and pipes shall be replaced by sound pipe.

Extract from Chap. 455, Acts of 1894, Sect. 8.

Any person violating any provision of this act, or any ordinance, by-law, rule or regulation made thereunder, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each and every violation thereof, and if such person has received a license under this act, his license may be revoked by the board or inspector issuing the same; and if such violation was committed in a city or town other than that where he received his license, the Board of Health or Inspector of Buildings having jurisdiction may forbid him to engage in or work at the business of plumbing for a period not exceeding one year in the city or town where the violation was committed.

If any person to whom a certificate has been issued under this act violates any provision thereof, or any ordinance, by-law, rule or regulation made thereunder, either the Board of Health or Inspector of Buildings issuing his certificate, or the Board of Health or Inspector of Buildings having jurisdiction where such violation was committed, may forbid him to engage in or work at the business of plumbing in such city or town for a period not exceeding one year. Any person engaging in or working at the business of plumbing in any city or town where he has been forbidden so to do under this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be subject to a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offence.

